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Intermountain Reporter

The EXHILARATION

Photo by Steve Hale, Carson RD, Toiyabe NF.

AND CHALLENGE OF WILDERNESS

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain Region

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Regional Forester's Message

The Wildernesses of the Intermountain Region are a rich and diverse resource characterized by high alpine settings, red rock canyons, deserts and deep river canyons. We have spent a lot of time and energy on land allocations and in nurturing passions for these unique areas. We've worked on training Wilderness managers, establishing task forces, research, skills, educating users and building partnerships. All have been aimed at achieving excellence in Wilderness management.

But we haven't "arrived" yet; challenges continue. Problems are legally, scientifically and emotionally complex, and solutions are not always clear. Budgets and organizational structures have not kept pace with the expanding Wilderness System and public expectations. Many times, management responsibilities for Wilderness are an add-on to other duties. Adding acreage to the Wilderness System means that even traditional jobs, such as trail maintenance, cost more since Wilderness status requires us to accomplish the jobs by primitive rather than conventional means.

Just as challenges continue, so does our quest for excellence. You'll read about some of our efforts in the following pages.

Our perspective about designated Wildernesses is evolving. We are beginning to recognize that Wilderness has values beyond "recreation." We have an ever-growing awareness of the critical role that Wilderness plays in defining natural ecosystems and the health of this planet. With that knowledge comes the management responsibility to focus Wilderness efforts on biological diversity, scientific research and education, watershed protection and medical contributions. Our guidelines are always to manage these special areas to meet the needs of the Wilderness resource, the intent of Congress and the needs of the people.

We are on course and I see the day when:

❶ Wilderness, a distinct resource with inseparable parts, will be fully integrated in the multiple use mission.

❷ Wilderness will be managed for its full complement of values—ecological, geological, scientific, historic, educational and scenic.

❸ Visitors will have a quality Wilderness recreation experience.

❹ Conservation groups and users will be full partners in Wilderness management.

❺ Education programs will emphasize the benefits of the Wilderness resource to all people.

❻ We will place an even higher value on the natural ecosystem.

Since management of our Wildernesses crosses all functional lines, employees in this Region need to value and understand the role of the Wilderness resource and, where possible, be accountable for Wilderness stewardship.

Interagency Commitment to Wilderness Management

In August, two new Wilderness management facilities were dedicated in Montana—The Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center and the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute.

The facilities were established with participation and support from the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, demonstrating that the best and most efficient way to act as Wilderness stewards is to integrate Wilderness research and management efforts across agency and organizational boundaries.

On the campus of the University of Montana, the Wilderness Research Institute (WRI) will obtain and transfer information that is necessary to sustain Wilderness resources for present and future needs. Wilderness research will be conducted and augmented through partnerships and projects with University and private sector scientists.

Working with WRI, the National Wilderness Training Center (WTC) at the Ninemile Ranger Station will foster interagency excellence in Wilderness stewardship by promoting the development of knowledgeable and skilled Wilderness managers.

By integrating Wilderness research and education at the front end of project development, there is a feedback loop between research and management and communication among scientists, Wilderness scholars, managers and technical staff. There are opportunities to define mutually beneficial goals and programs, to furnish input on what is and is not working in the field and to accomplish technology transfer.

Aldo Leopold and Arthur Carhart, early Forest Service employees, were instrumental in pioneering the concept of Wilderness preservation in the National Forest System. It is entirely fitting that the legacies of these two visionaries be remembered with the development of these integrated Wilderness management and research programs.

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R-4 ORGANIZATIONAL EFFORTS TO BETTER MANAGE WILDERNESSES

To better manage our Wildernesses, the Intermountain Region has:

• • • formed the Wilderness Policy Council assuring leadership commitment to Wilderness stewardship and an interdisciplinary approach to the many issues facing us in Wilderness management.

• • • trained at least half of the Region's Leadership Team at the National Wilderness Training Center.

• • • trained at least 40 District Rangers in Wilderness law, philosophy, ethics and policy.

• • • organized and presented workshops on the use of "Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)." At least six Wildernesses are involved with LAC planning.

• • • organized and hosted a national workshop on Wilderness education.

• • • streamlined the administration of the large and complex Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho and published *"Frankly Speaking,"* a quarterly newspaper.

• • • moving aggressively toward completion of Plan implementation schedules for each Wilderness.

• • • have an active Wilderness Excellence Team interacting with the national team to better transfer Wilderness excellence concepts throughout the Region.

Cool Weather & Good Company for FCRONR Wilderness Council

If the first spring meeting of the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness Council at the Frank Lantz homestead on the Salmon River was hot (95 degrees), the second was cool. It rained all 3 days at Camp Maranatha, near Warm Lake on the Boise National Forest. But, the rain and cool weather didn't dampen anyone's spirits and no one got soaked as Camp Maranatha has a meeting room, bunk houses and a mess hall.

During meetings, breaks and meals, Wilderness Rangers, trail crews, boat patrols, District Rangers, Forest Supervisors and Regional Forester Gray Reynolds and his Deputy, Bob Joslin, discussed and shared ideas on Wilderness issues and plans for the summer season. This meeting was hosted by the Krassel District of the Payette National Forest and the Red River District of the Nez Perce National Forest.

Kari Gunderson and Joe Flood, a wife and husband team, taught and entertained with a special Wilderness Host training session. Using skits, music and role playing, they presented ideas on how to be a good host, even in difficult situations. Members of the audience became actors and actresses who portrayed unruly visitors, shrubs, trees, and Wilderness Rangers. It was interesting having pretend "rangers" trying to control the situation with the real-life Wilderness Rangers being "visitors."

Regional Forester Gray Reynolds throws some big chips during a chopping demonstration at the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness Council meeting at Warm Lake, Idaho, on June 3.

Ian Barlow of the Red River Ranger District chopped and sawed his way through an excellent presentation. "By developing traditional skills and taking pride in using tools properly, you can break down communication barriers between you and users who either have the same skills or appreciate yours," Barlow told the group. Assisted by Charlie Mabbot, also from the Red River District, Barlow taught folks the basics of chopping, crosscut sawing and using a broad ax. Everyone tested their skills with axes and saws. Each evening, between rain storms, contestants cut their way through logs and competed in big chip chopping and crosscut sawing contests.

The Council also learned what was happening with the Limit of Acceptable Change (LAC) process and the outcome of the information gathered at the Wilderness Symposium last March.

The Wilderness Policy Council

The Wilderness Policy Council meets four times a year (one is a field experience) to provide interdisciplinary Wilderness leadership at the highest level. Members of the Council are the Directors of Fisheries and Wildlife; Range and Watershed; Recreation and Lands; Timber; Engineering; Aviation and Fire; Public Affairs; Fiscal and Public Safety; State and Private Forestry; and Minerals. They are joined by the Assistant Director of the Intermountain Research Station; a selected Forest Supervisor and a representative of the Bureau of Land Management. Regional Wilderness Specialist Ruth Monahan serves as Staff Coordinator of the Council.

Specialists from Regional resource staffs, Forests and Districts provide support to this Council, forming ad hoc teams to address such issues as Wilderness education, grazing, access, and wildlife and fisheries management.

The Council brings professional strength to the Regional Wilderness team, a spirit that is carried into the various staff areas. Wilderness stewardship is visibly carried beyond its traditional "recreational management" role. It becomes an integrated program with a strong interdisciplinary commitment.

Master Performer Program

Wilderness management planning is evolving as new tools are developed. The problem is that most managers simply don't have time to keep up with the latest innovations and the complexity of natural resource management makes it impossible to know everything. Help is available.

In 1992, the Intermountain Region established a Master Performer program focusing on Wilderness planning. The premise of the program is that there are certain people within the Region with specialized skills who can assist other Forests. With Master Performers in this role, there will be less need to "re-invent the wheel" and higher quality products can be produced in less time.

WHAT'S GOING ON?

❖ Presentations on Wilderness planning are made at Regional conferences (Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River Conference, Recreation University, Wilderness and Fire Management Course, Wilderness Ranger training, and Wilderness Program Manager Workshop).

❖ Presentations on Wilderness planning are made to the Regional Wilderness Policy Council and at the Quarterly Forest Planning and Budget meeting.

❖ Answers to specific questions from Forest employees throughout the Region are given on the phone or Data General and requested materials are sent through the mail.

❖ In-person assistance can be requested. The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness group recently took advantage of the Master Performer program to help pull together its Wilderness Implementation Schedule during a 3-day workshop.

❖ Forest employees have been able to observe citizen task forces in action and spend time going over questions directly with the Master Performer.

❖ "Ideas for LAC - Book One and Two," publications distributed by the Washington Office, were compiled and edited by the Region 4 Master Performer.

❖ The Region 4 Master Performer recently was selected to coordinate the development of the National Wilderness Planning Training Module being produced by the Arthur Carhart Wildlands Training Center at Ninemile.

WHO ARE THE MASTER PERFORMERS?

In 1992, Linda Merigliano and Lois Ziemann on the Bridger-Teton National Forest were designated as Master Performers for Wilderness planning. Lois has since transferred to Alaska. As the Wilderness Planner for the Bridger-Teton National Forest, Linda is coordinating Forest Plan implementation for the Teton, Gros Ventre and Bridger Wildernesses, working closely with project leaders Kathy Hardy, Rebecca Talbott, and Cindy Stein and three citizen task forces. In her former position on the Targhee National Forest, Linda initiated Wilderness planning efforts for the Jedediah Smith Wilderness. She has worked with the Limits of Acceptable Change process since the early 1980s.

HOW DOES THE PROGRAM WORK?

The Regional Office provides financial assistance to make the Master Performer's time available to other Forests. Ruth Monahan, Regional Wilderness Specialist, directs the program. If you have questions about the program or would like to request assistance, please contact Ruth. ❧

WILDERNESS EXCELLENCE TEAM

To build on the shared leadership concept, the Intermountain Region has formed a Wilderness Excellence Team. The Team works with Regional Wilderness Specialist Ruth Monahan to facilitate quality Wilderness management that is consistent throughout the Forest Service.

Members of the Team now include: Linda Merigliano and Kathy Hardy (Bridger-Teton National Forest), Lise Clebsch-Dean (Sawtooth National Forest), and John Nelling (Ashley National Forest). Members are all very knowledgeable about Wilderness management and have a passion for Wilderness. The Region expects to expand the membership this fall.

The objectives of the Wilderness Excellence Team (WET) are:

1. To assist the Regional Wilderness Specialist with Wilderness management issues that have Regionwide implications.

2. To provide technical advice and assistance to Forests and Districts seeking help with on-the-ground Wilderness management issues.

3. To act as a conduit for intra-Regional information sharing, with an emphasis on ground-up communication.

4. To assist with Wilderness planning and education programs and efforts.

5. To market Wilderness management successes internally and externally.

6. To assist in developing Regional Wilderness program priorities and emphasis areas.

7. To assist with training, both development and instruction.

During 1993, WET has been emphasizing Wilderness training, awareness, education, information and planning.

Toward that end, WET members:

—assisted in the Joint Wilderness Line Officers Training in July
—are developing a contact list and Region 4 Wilderness Map
—are assisting units with Wilderness planning and educational efforts
—are working on the Regional Wilderness awards program.

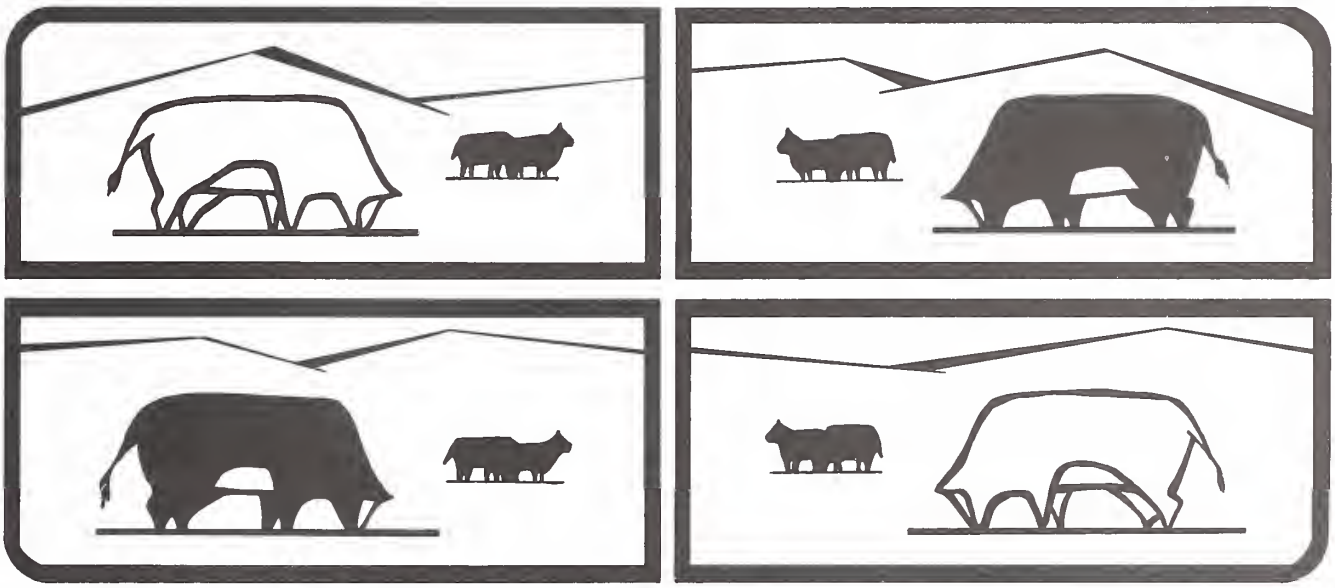
"Spring is also a time for sensory exploration. I was in the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness just a few weeks ago and got a sensory treat that reminded me why I put up with the politics. The following is an excerpt from my diary of which never a part has been read by anyone but me:

'Today I had lunch on a ridge with grass so thick, I almost lost my sandwich. I watched a marmot scurry around for food behind me and a small herd of deer pass within feet of me.

'I looked across the creek, high on a grassy hillside and watched a coal black bear root for grubs and roll in the spring flowers. He was so happy to be alive and in the Wilderness, he never knew I watched him as my noontime entertainment.' "

—Tony Botello, Wilderness Ranger, North Fork Ranger District, Salmon National Forest

Task Force Looks at Grazing Controversy



The 95th Congress Congressional Committees in 1984 became very disturbed that despite the language in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and despite a nearly 15-year history of addressing and providing guidance for grazing in Wilderness, administrative personnel and National Forest policies and regulations were discouraging grazing in Wilderness. Congressional committees conducting hearings for state Wilderness acts became disturbed that some Forest Service administrative personnel were not familiar with Congressional Grazing Guidelines and were inclined to substitute their personal opinions in regard to grazing in Wilderness.

In 1992, the Regional Wilderness Council appointed a Wilderness Grazing Task Force to (1) review the Wilderness grazing policy, congressional direction and the reasons grazing is controversial and (2) report back on its findings and recommendations.

Preliminary findings confirmed that the situation described by the 95th Congress still exists. Forest Service employees need to enhance their knowledge of the Wilderness Act of 1964, congressional grazing guidelines, state Wilderness acts, the Organic Act and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act.

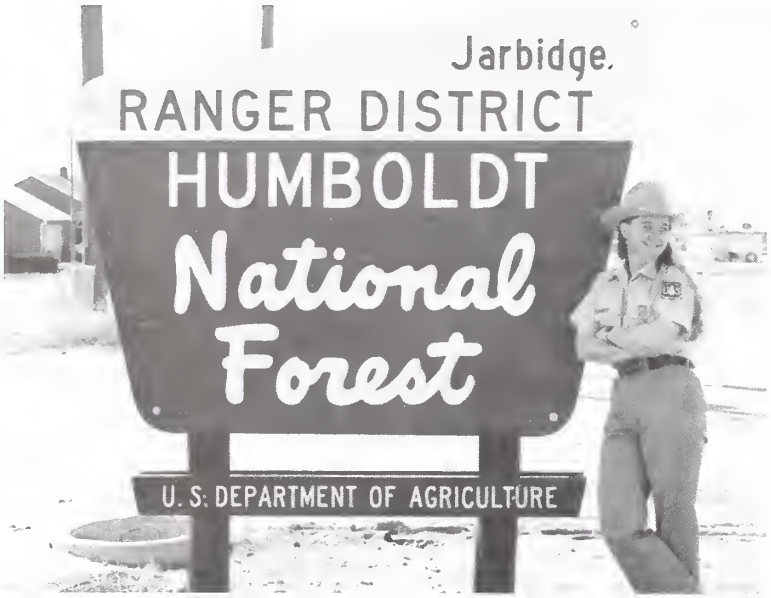
Region 4 employees and some from other Regions were asked to submit questions they had concerning grazing in Wildernesses. These are some of their questions:

- Is grazing a permitted and authorized use in Wilderness?
- Did the Wilderness Act of 1964 direct managing agencies to eliminate or slowly phase out grazing in Wildernesses?
- Is it logical for the Forest Service to tell the Wilderness visitor not to camp within 200 feet of trails, lakes and streams? Livestock graze right next to them.
- Is it true that ungulates, such as elk, should not be limited in numbers because they are natural or native?
- Would management of elk populations be a violation of the Wilderness Act which states a Wilderness retains it primeval character?
- Can the LAC (Limits of Acceptable Change) Committees eliminate grazing in Wildernesses?
- Should we set desired future conditions high in order to reduce or eliminate grazing?
- A Wilderness is untrammeled by man, retains its primeval character, and man's work is substantially unnoticeable; so how can range improvements and domestic livestock be permitted in Wildernesses?
- Are there any guidelines on grazing in Wildernesses other than what's in the Forest Service Manual and are employees required to follow these?
- The Congressional Grazing Guidelines are not law; therefore, does an employee have to follow them?

Presently, the Task Force is developing a question and answer paper on commonly asked questions.

In the near future, the Task Force will report its findings and recommendations to the Regional Wilderness Council. Recommendations will be made for acquainting Forest Service personnel with Wilderness grazing policies and on making needed changes in Forest Service Manuals and Directives.

Wayne Anderson
Chairman,
Wilderness Grazing Task Force



Nevada's First Woman District Ranger Administers Jarbidge Wilderness

The pride on her face just might be a clue that Waive Stager is the Jarbidge District Ranger. Although District lands are in Nevada, the Jarbidge District office is in Buhl, Idaho, because that is the closest community.

In 1992, Jarbidge District Ranger Rod Howard retired after 30 years with the Forest Service. When he left his office for the last time, the door was left open for an important "first" in Nevada. Waive Stager, who transferred into the job, became Nevada's first-ever female District Ranger.

Waive comes from a government service family. Her father was employed by the U.S. Geological Survey and she "grew up moving around." Born in Grand Junction, Colorado, she was in California before her first birthday. Kentucky and New Jersey were home for some time and then the family moved back to California.

Following high school, Waive attended California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo where she earned her Bachelor's degree in biology. Still on the move, Waive attended the University of Nevada, Reno where she earned a Masters of Science degree in renewable natural resources.

Waive's education and expertise in resource management did not all come from book learning. An old-time rancher once complained to her about all the young city kids straight out of college who were telling him how to do what he'd been doing all his life.

Waive took his comments to heart. After completing her Master's work, she signed on as a ranch hand for the Tomera-Rinehart Ranch in Elko County, Nevada. From 1977 to 1978, she gained invaluable field experience in the grit and guts of building and mending fences; operating machinery; pulling calves; rounding up cattle for branding; and vaccinating and winter feeding them.

With both the theoretical and practical sides of livestock and habitat management freshly reinforced, Waive landed a job with the Bureau of Land Management as a range conservationist working on the "Arizona Strip," between the north rim of the Grand Canyon and the Utah border.

In the late 1970's, the Saval Research Project began. This multi-agency, multi-disciplinary undertaking studied intensive livestock management on a private ranch in Elko County, Nevada. In July 1980, Waive became part of the University of Nevada, Reno contingent and later joined the Department of Agriculture cadre. She compiled information on the effects of closely planned and controlled herd grazing schedules on vegetation, native animals, watersheds and several other areas of inquiry.

In 1986, Waive was again a range conservationist, this time with the Elko Bureau of Land Management. After 3 years, her career took a small jog. She transferred to the Forest Service to take a Range Conservationist position on the Bridgeport Ranger District of the Toiyabe National Forest. A year later, she was promoted to a Supervisory Range Conservationist on the Tonopah District of that Forest.

In September 1992, Waive Stager became the new District Ranger on the Jarbidge Ranger District, Humboldt National Forest. As the leader for a 240,000-acre District, Waive is in charge of "the buck-stops-here" management of the resources. In addition to the usual resource concerns, Waive is responsible for the Jarbidge Wilderness, habitat for a re-introduced elk herd and management to aid in the recovery of the threatened Lahontan cutthroat trout on her District.

. . . Women administrators "are still a minority, Agency-wide . . . but are becoming a significant voice in the Forest Service," Waive states; adding, "It will be nice when we get to the point where being male or female doesn't matter. For now, we're still celebrating the progress."

Terrie Anderson
Elko Independent Newspaper

A Dream Come True

It started with a dream, a book, and a few letters. What unfolded was a chance of a lifetime for Martin Decker, a young man from Rense, Germany.

Martin's dream of coming to America, specifically the West, began many years ago. He would read books about the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains and try to imagine what it would be like to live in a land where "you can see forever." Finding the address in one of his books, Martin wrote the American Hiking Society requesting information about possible employment. After followup correspondence with a number of private organizations and federal agencies, Martin contacted Fred Ybright, Wilderness Coordinator for the Pine Valley Ranger District, Dixie National Forest, and Fred had "a deal" for him. After a short discussion, Martin accepted the volunteer position of Wilderness Ranger for the Pine Valley Wilderness.

Many obstacles had to be overcome—obtaining a visa, filling out government papers, and making travel arrangements. There were many difficult "hoops" to jump through before finally receiving the visa the day before he was to leave.

However, the adventure was just beginning. Martin arrived at the Stuttgart Airport in Frankfort only to find that all air traffic controllers in Germany were on strike. A skeleton crew was operating the control tower. The plane and its passengers had been sitting on the runway for 2 hours when the pilot's voice came over the intercom, "We can take off, but we don't know if we will be able to land." They finally did, but only after further delays.

From Frankfort, Martin flew to Dallas where he was greeted by family friends who helped him buy a car for the last leg of his journey. More than half way to Pine Valley, the car had mechanical problems. A quiet, older gentleman stopped, fixed the problem and then checked the entire car for potential problems. Before Martin could thank him, the man was gone.

Martin received a warm welcome from the entire Pine Valley District staff when he arrived in St. George, Utah. Fred Ybright (on his day off) brought his entire family to the office to personally welcome Martin to his new job. Martin said he has received more help and assistance than he will ever be able to repay. District folks say, "That's just how we do business here on the Dixie."

Melvin Feller, Employee Development Specialist in the Regional Office, was instrumental in arranging for Martin's employment. Creating such international work opportunities may open doors for Forest Service employees to work abroad. Besides, our natural resource managers learn a great deal from their exposure to different cultures.

Martin is the first international employee on the Dixie National Forest in more than 10 years. This event was a milestone for the Pine Valley Ranger District and should serve as a model for others to follow.

Welcome aboard Martin!!!

Michael Martin
Information Assistant
Dixie National Forest

Martin Decker, a young man from Rense, Germany, is now volunteering as the Pine Valley Wilderness Ranger.

S□N□A□P□S□H□O□T□S

The Wasatch-Cache Forest is meeting the challenge of managing seven very different Wildernesses by creating an atmosphere where new ideas are welcomed and tried enthusiastically. In the snapshots that follow, you are introduced to eight of the people involved in the Forest's program.

PLANNING AND EDUCATION

□

Wilderness Coordinator, **TOM SCOTT** steers the management of the diverse Wildernesses on the Wasatch-Cache Forest. He guides various Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) processes and serves, along with Gayne Sears of the Ashley National Forest, as coordinator of the High Uintas LAC Task Force. Tom focuses on social interactions, a trait that could have been developed through his archeological training. "The Task Force considers issues beyond the traditional LAC emphasis," comments Tom.

❝ ***The toughest issue was the critical relationship between management of wildlife by state agencies and habitat management by the Forest Service.*** ❞

Tom has two jobs but one hat. He has integrated his role as Wilderness Coordinator with his responsibilities as Forest Archeologist. He initiated a cooperative archeological survey in the High Uintas Wilderness involving archeologists from the Forest Service, the State of Utah, Utah State University, and volunteers. The project located many previously unknown high altitude prehistoric sites and will be featured in a forthcoming article in *Utah Archeology* journal.

□

The Wasatch-Cache touts education as its primary tool for Wilderness management. **NANCY KREBS** and **RODGER RENSTROM** combine talents to create programs and products that help teach visitors to enjoy Wilderness without destroying it. Nancy has over 10 years of interpretive experience with the National Park Service and the Forest Service. Rodger gained his writing and graphic skills in journalism school and learned educational strategies by helping devise programs for the Professional Ski Instructors of America.

The approaches they developed for educational programs on the Salt Lake Ranger District were so successful that the Forest founded the Center for Wilderness Education in 1992 (see articles on pages 12-13). The Center facilitates educational efforts throughout the Forest, in part by identifying individual strengths which will further group goals.

Says Nancy,

❝ ***Our working process follows the same discovery and evaluation steps that are part of effective education.*** ❞

FIELD STAFF

The Wasatch-Cache's Wilderness management program ultimately depends upon the dedication, experience, and local knowledge of its field personnel. These people carry the Forest's direction into its seven different Wildernesses. It's their faces that visitors associate with Forest Service Wilderness management.

□

RICK SCHULER of the Mountain View District has discovered that partnerships enable the Forest Service to accomplish costly and extensive Wilderness management projects. In the last 3 years, the District and 15 major partners have rebuilt two important trailheads and campgrounds. Each project involved planning at the Forest and District levels and lots of donated labor and materials.

The China Meadows trailhead and campground, adjacent to the North Slope of the High Uintas Wilderness, is heavily used by backpackers and stock users. The Mountain View District and its partners made site improvements costing $180,000 including the construction of separate stock and foot trailheads. "Better facilities make it easier to contact visitors and minimize conflicts between user groups," Rick said.

❝ ***Taking care of our facilities sets an example for Wilderness visitors. We don't see nearly as many messes as we used to.*** ❞

Last year, the Mountain View District joined with Brigham Young University researchers in studying air quality in the High Uintas Wilderness, a Class I airshed. The project which monitors the growth of lichen species sensitive to pollutants will be ongoing for several years. "Partnerships demand a lot of time, but they're the only way to accomplish projects of this magnitude," explains Rick. "It's great to see people participate, learn and take pride in what they've done."

□

How can a Wilderness Ranger achieve lasting results? At the Kamas Ranger District, **BARB WALKER** and two other Rangers took turns greeting each party that started hiking or riding at the Highline Trailhead. Because that trailhead is the primary entrance to the western end of the High Uintas Wilderness, the Rangers were able to talk to nearly everyone entering the Wilderness.

Barb attributes much of the program's success to **DAVE MCCORMICK**, a first-year Wilderness Ranger. He chalked up the most hours at the trailhead giving a minimum impact message to Boy Scouts, backpackers, stock users, and church youth groups. Barb says, "Dave's very personable and his great sense of humor made these

initial contacts easier and more successful." As Trailhead Host, Dave helped campers select destinations, redirect day hikers to more scenic trails, and emphasized new Wilderness camping regulations and group size limits to all visitors. He reported where groups were headed to Barb and other Wilderness Rangers, so they didn't have to rely on chance encounters to meet visitors. On busy days, he talked with nearly a 100 people in a dozen different parties.

The combined Trailhead Host and traditional field Wilderness Ranger roles enabled Forest Service employees to make visitor contacts more memorable and less confrontational.

Barb said,

We were able to give them positive suggestions rather than telling them they'd done something wrong. They may not hear everything we say the first time, but they always talk about seeing the Trailhead Host.

BARB JEFFERIS and **TED SCROGGIN** have worked as seasonal Rangers in the High Uintas Wilderness since 1983. Working alone on their 4-day patrols, they contact Wilderness visitors, maintain trails, and enforce Wilderness regulations. They also inventory campsites and conduct campsite condition surveys as part of the High Uintas LAC planning process. Once a week, they visit a local Boy Scout resident camp and teach Leave No Trace skills to Scoutmasters.

The rewards of these duties and a commitment to the idea of Wilderness have brought the couple back for 11 seasons. "I enjoy the challenge and I enjoy doing quality work," Ted explains.

I feel like I'm doing my part for Wilderness. It's a unique resource and I want to see it stay wild.

THUMBS UP

July 18, 1993

Kamas District Ranger
Kamas, Utah

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the rangers that work with you.

. . . I am a Scoutmaster to 12 and 13-year-old boys. . . . As a rookie Scoutmaster, I have called the Kamas Ranger Station several times looking for information about good places to hike, levels of difficulty, hiking times and special restrictions. I always received great information but I especially appreciated Clare Chalkley. Her information on good places to go that wouldn't be too tough for our boys was right on! The hiking times, directions and special precautions she gave us were fantastic. We felt bad when we found out that she is no longer in your office. . . .

Our party of 18 people just returned from the Naturalist Basin area. While there we met David McCormick. . . . He congratulated us on our efforts to protect and preserve the wilds but asked us to divide into two groups. Instead of being real official or reading us the riot act, he took the time to educate a Scoutmaster who thought he deserved special treatment. He explained not only resource impact but social impact in a way that I hadn't understood before. He was so good that I invited him back to make a presentation to the Troop. He returned the next day when his schedule allowed and gave a great presentation that the boys really ate up (not easily done; believe me, I know). The Troop can now connect a name and a great personality with the title Ranger. I think it will make a big difference in how they respond to your personnel in the future.

We asked if we could do some kind of service project on the way out and Dave suggested that we take the trail side half of Scudder Lake and look for trash and break up any fire rings within 200 feet of the shore. We found very little trash but broke up and hid five fire rings. . . . I thought that I would get some resistance from the Troop because we were on our way home and they were tired. Not only did they consent to do the project but actually worked with some enthusiasm.

You have made my job of teaching love and respect for nature a lot easier. We will try to return the favor. Once again, thank you very much.

/s/ Craige J. Olson, DDS

Wilderness Education on the Wasatch-Cache Forest

During the summer of 1989, Wilderness Rangers on the Salt Lake Ranger District were preoccupied with solving two problems. The first was limiting campsite impacts at popular subalpine lake basins in the Twin Peaks and Lone Peak Wildernesses. The second was the need to prepare programs and displays honoring the 25th Anniversary of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Eventually, the two problems merged into one. How could they show people the enduring qualities of Wilderness when the resources were vanishing before their eyes?

The Rangers' solution relied on people wanting to learn. "As we talked to campers, we discovered they wanted to take care of the areas they visited, but didn't know how," recalls Nancy Krebs. Nancy and two other Rangers, Rodger Renstrom and Jo Garrucio, realized that the 25th Anniversary provided an opportunity to teach Wilderness skills to an urban public in an interactive and fun way. Their idea eventually led to a coordinated, Forestwide approach to Wilderness education called the Center for Wilderness Education.

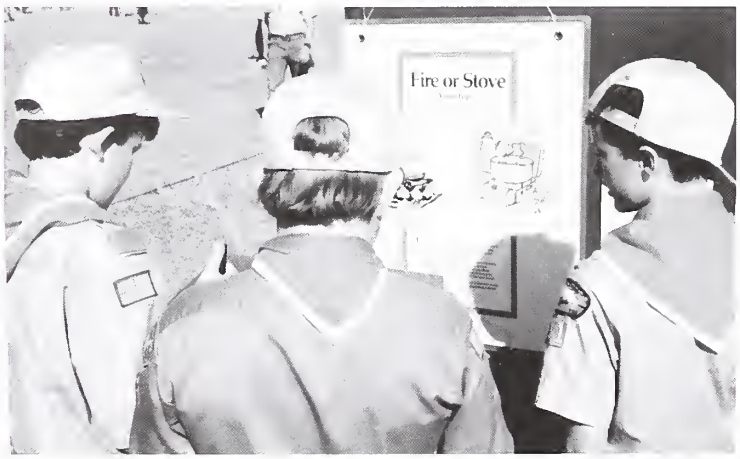
The three Rangers adopted and revised a program called "The Skills Trail." "With our backgrounds in interpretation, journalism, and education, we knew we had to do more than show people how to light a stove," Nancy said. "We needed to teach them critical thinking skills that could be applied in different Wilderness environments." The finished program included a set of posters, questions, and props highlighting choices related to planning, packing, campsite selection, waste disposal, and other facets of a back country experience. They presented the program in malls, at outdoor stores, at meetings of community organizations, and to youth groups and their leaders—the most frequent campers in the impacted lake basins.

By fall, the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the National Wilderness Preservation System was over, but the District's educational efforts had generated surprising community interest. The Wasatch Mountain Club (WMC), a 1,200-member outdoor club, offered its support for Wilderness education programs. At the same time, dozens of Boy Scout leaders were calling to request a Ranger to speak to their troop. In 1990, the District formed a partnership with the WMC to fill the need for educators.

The Boy Scout organization provided an easy way for Nancy and Randy Klein, the WMC's education coordinator, to teach large numbers of Scouts and institutionalize the message. "We knew Scout leaders were the audience we had to reach. Our goal was to create an educational outreach program that the leaders would adopt once we got the program rolling," Nancy reflected. For 2 years, the WMC and Forest Service taught Scoutmasters Leave No Trace practices as well as the critical thinking skills needed to apply the practices in different environments. They also taught Scout leaders how to be effective teachers.

In 1992, the Boy Scouts of America formalized this "Train-the-Trainers" approach. They established a Leave No Trace Coordinator on every District of the three Scout Councils in Utah. By transferring the teaching responsibility, Nancy and Randy had more time to begin developing additional programs, such as a video and book library and an outdoor clothing and equipment exchange.

Wilderness Rangers throughout the Wasatch-Cache National Forest began to see improved Wilderness camping and travel skills among some Boy Scout groups. This reinforced the original perception that Wildernesses thoughout the Forest shared the same users and the same resource damage problems. At the same time that it became clear to Nancy and Rodger that a Forestwide Wilderness education approach was needed, Forest Supervisor Susan Giannettino was urging a team approach to problemsolving and project implementation. The two impulses came together in the fall of 1992 when Wilderness Managers, District Rangers, and Forest leadership approved a charter for a Wasatch-Cache Center for Wilderness Education to be coordinated from the Salt Lake Ranger District.



Boy Scouts study one of the training tools developed by the Wasatch-Cache Center for Wilderness Education.

Center for Wilderness Education

Many residents hike and camp in the High Uintas and three other Wildernesses adjacent to their suburban neighborhoods in the Salt Lake Valley. They are among tens of thousands of visitors who enjoy year-round access to Wildernesses on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest (WCNF).

Educating those Wilderness users is most effective when the users haven't yet left home and can still make informed choices about equipment, food, and destinations. In 1992, the WCNF developed a "Center for Wilderness Education" on the Salt Lake Ranger District to pool resources and coordinate efforts.

The Center coordinates the development and/or supply of needed educational products, services, and expertise to meet the WCNF's annual Wilderness education goals and objectives which are developed by Wilderness managers and field staff throughout the Forest. Districts are free to develop programs that are specific to their needs and/or to request help from the Center on a program outside the Charter.

The Center for Wilderness Education has used the varied expertise of WCNF personnel to develop posters for bulletin boards at Wilderness trailheads and to coordinate a "Train-the-Trainers" program for local Boy Scouts of America Councils and, more recently, the Utah Chapters of Back-country Horsemen of America. Through this program, users get involved in solving Wilderness problems or issues. The Center also has developed a Wilderness Skills Trail.

Education is a primary Wilderness management tool, and both the Wasatch-Cache National Forest (WCNF) and the Region are committed to being the leader in Wilderness education.

"THE MAGNIFICENCE OF WILDERNESS" WORD SEARCH

The following italicized phrases are found in the following puzzle. Find and circle them:

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY - Wilderness supports an array of plants and animals that is an integral part of the interconnected web of life on which human survival also depends.

WILDLIFE HABITAT - Wilderness is critical habitat for many species of wildlife, including some threatened with extinction.

WATERSHED PROTECTION - Wilderness provides clean water upon which cities, rural communities, and wildlife depend.

AIR QUALITY - Wilderness helps improve the quality of the air we breathe through the filtering action of its undisturbed vegetation.

MEDICAL RESEARCH - Wild plant and animal species are the bases for many heart drugs, antibiotics, anti-cancer agents, and anti-coagulants. More than one-quarter of all the prescriptions sold in the United States each year contain active ingredients from plants, and there is good reason to believe that wild species contain undiscovered medical and scientific benefits.

EDUCATION - Wilderness allows the study of undisturbed, or relatively undisturbed, naturally functioning ecosystems. It provides important learning opportunities for everyone from children on their first outing to seasoned scientists concerned with the overall health of the planet. Wilderness also protects undisturbed geologic phenomena, enabling present and future generations to study the origin of this planet and the universe.

CULTURAL RESOURCES - Artifacts and structures protected within Wildernesses tell a valuable story about the human relationship with wildlands.

SOLITUDE - Wilderness serves as a haven from industrialized society. It is a place where we can seek relief from the noise and speed of machines, the confines of steel and concrete, the crowding of too many people.

SPIRITUAL VALUES - Many Wildernesses contain sites sacred to traditional cultures. Wilderness also offers the opportunity for spiritual contemplation and introspection.

SYMBOLIC VALUES - For many people, Wilderness represents the purest reference for values that U.S. citizens revere: freedom, endurance, and strength.

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Education High in the Sierras

"What I learned is priceless. It changed my life; it really, really did." That's 16-year-old Sarah Blakeslee's description of her experience at the High Sierra Resources Workshop.

"Fun, fun, mosquitos, mosquitos," is how Douglas County High School Junior Ann Murphy summed up her experience in five words or less.

Elizabeth Stratton's grandfather described her as usually being a bit shy but, "she was really a happy kid when I picked her up after the workshop." Sixteen-year-old Elizabeth was enthusiastic about the new friends she had made. "Science at school will be more interesting now that it doesn't just come from a textbook. When the teacher talks about something, I'll think, oh yea, I remember the Wilderness instructors telling us about that."

Christopher Ward's mother was impressed that the Workshop facilitators treated all the students as adults and asked their opinions about problems. She said, "For example, they would say, 'If this were your decision, what would you do.' "

These were some of the comments heard after 20 high school students returned from a unique summer environmental education program. Two groups of 10 students each spent 8 days in the Wilderness being challenged by educators and natural resource professionals to analyze the problems and environmental complexities facing professionals and society today. Workshop participants were selected by high school science departments throughout western Nevada.

The Workshop was done cooperatively by the USDA Forest Service, Nevada Division of Forestry and Steve Walker of the Carson-Walker Resource Conservation and Development Area. The idea began from seed grants obtained last fall through the Natural Resources Conservation and Education Program in Washington, D.C. Through the cold, snowy winter, the vision of a workshop dedicated to learning critical thinking skills and actual doing was crafted by environmental educators.

"We wanted to take the future, our youth, out into the outdoor classroom to show them how we got where we are today . . . and ask them to make their own decisions as to whether what they see is the best way to have done it," said Carson District Ranger Guy Pence.

Workshop facilitators came from as far away as Ely, Nevada. Workshop Director Shirley Pollock's previous experience included leading the Nevada Outdoor Workshop at Lake Tahoe for environmental educators. The Backcountry Horsemen of Nevada volunteered hours of instruction on horse packing skills. They also transported workshop materials.

Once the Workshop participants left the dorm and dining hall conveniences of the Clear Creek Conservation Camp in Carson City, they hiked 7.2 miles into the interior of the Toiyabe National Forest's 81,000-acre Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. Along the way, they conducted water sampling tests in the Carson River and the drainage of the Leviathan Mine (sulphur). They hiked through the remains of the Comstock logging era and rode horseback along the route of historic cattle drives. They lived in tents, cut firewood, cooked over the fire and rinsed off in the cold headwaters of the East Fork of the Carson River.

The students also responded to the challenge of living and learning alongside previously unknown peers from neighboring and rival high schools. Pat Murphy, Nevada

Emma Krammer of Fernley High School peers curiously into the former home of a cavity-nesting bird in an aspen grove of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness.

Teens simultaneously drop Jeffrey pine cones into the headwaters of the East Fork of the Carson River to determine varying surface velocities. Seasonal Wilderness Ranger Chris Gross, a science teacher in Carson City (far right), stands by with more cones for the next experiment.

Students put their ideas into action by obliterating a campfire ring in Dumont Meadows within the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness after learning about Wilderness ethics, including Leave No Trace. They returned the rocks to the riverbed of the nearby East Fork of the Carson River and cleaned out the accumulated waste before revegetating the fire scar.

Assistant State Forester, was amazed that when the week was over the kids didn't want to leave each other.

All the students commented at their post-Workshop pizza party about the bonding that went on during the Workshop. Learning to depend on each other in the Wilderness and to interact in small learning groups, gave them a new appreciation for the spectacular resources around them, while discovering new things about themselves.

Doreen Pacia from Wooster High School in Reno hadn't made career plans but she said, "This Workshop has interested me in working to preserve the environment. What I saw, I'd like my children to see." Casey Ramsey from Dayton said the Workshop enthused him "about the college plans he already had in mind." Chuck Lowman, a Junior at Galena High School, said the Workshop solidified his decision to major in wildlife biology in college."

Within weeks, the participants presented their favorite Workshop experiences to the organization or individual that sponsored their registration fee. The students were so excited about the Workshop that they have offered ideas for creating a second-year program in the Wilderness—or maybe they'll be able to serve as an aide. However, the future of the Workshop will depend heavily on additional support from sponsors.

Parents shared the upbeat feelings. "I have not seen my son or other kids so excited about anything in a long time." "An entire world has opened for her—a world of beauty, grace and an awesome responsibility to work to preserve our environment." "They were given an opportunity to be self-reliant and to increase their self-esteem."

In keeping with the humorous and energetic spirit of the Workshop, a mother said the High Sierra Resources Workshop challenged the conventional. She said, "I never thought Forest Service men would wash dishes."

Steve Hale
Natural Resources Specialist
Carson Ranger District
Toiyabe National Forest

KRASSEL DISTRICT "STINGS" YELLOWJACKET MINE SITE

The Krassel Ranger District (on the Payette Forest) has 782,000 acres within the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness, the heart of Idaho.

With its total 2.3 million acres, the "Frank" is the largest designated Wilderness in the lower 48 states. Inside its boundaries are a thousand stories just waiting to be told. One is the Yellowjacket Mine. Gold seekers began prospecting and mining there in 1906 and hopes of getting rich didn't die until the early 1980's—although the site never was very prosperous.

In 1991, the buildings, equipment (ore bins, bulldozer, etc.) and materials were relinquished to the Forest Service. In the spring of 1992, the Krassel District began re-naturalizing the site. A decision to remove everything except the historic Jensen cabin meant the removal of 15 tons of "stuff"—the hard way—packing it out 12 miles to the Big Creek trailhead.

Crews removed non-burnable materials before setting fire to the buildings. Once the flames died, hands routed through the ashes to retrieve small metal objects—we're talking nails and tacks. It wasn't a pretty picture; but, the resolve to return the "Frank" to nature kept the workers motivated.

A heavy item is moved to the transfer site by (left to right-front) Patti Stieger, Recreation/Wilderness; Ron Roesner, Trail Crew; and Shellee Smith, Trail Crew; with Jim White, Recreation Crew, and Jim Bartos, Trail Crew, doing the pushing.

An acetylene torch was used to cut refrigerators, freezers, tanks, and pipes into packable pieces. Sixty-three 55-gallon drums found on the site were used as containers to move the trash to the transfer site 100 yards away.

By late summer, outfitters were called in to pack it out. Through a Challenge Cost-Share Agreement, the outfitters volunteered to haul half the weight for free. Taylor Ranch Outfitters packed out six tons and Mile Hi Outfitters packed out another one and a half ton of material.

Another seven and a half tons of material were left to be hauled out this past summer after more long, hard days of work by dedicated people* who love the "Frank." An esprit de corps developed among these workers whose common goal was to prepare the site for restoration and the native shrubs and trees to be transplanted there from the surrounding area.

After 86 years of mining exploration and extraction, the rebirth of nature has begun.

Susan H. Reinhard
Public Affairs Officer
Payette National Forest

Krassel District's Recreation, Wilderness, Trail, and Fisheries crews and the Mile Hi and Taylor Ranch Outfitters.

Ron Roesner (top) and Jim Bartos remove roofing material (non-burnable) from the bunkhouse while Gretchen Fitzgerald, Fisheries Crew, and Jim White, Recreation Aid, do on-the-ground cleanup.

"For me, and for thousands with similar inclinations, the most important passion of life is the overpowering desire to escape periodically from the clutches of a mechanistic civilization. To us, the enjoyment of solitude, complete independence, and the beauty of undefiled panoramas is absolutely essential to happiness."

— Bob Marshall, 1901-1939

NATIONAL PRIMITIVE SKILLS AND MINIMUM TOOL LEADERSHIP AWARD

The Krassel Ranger District of the Payette National Forest won the 1992 National Primitive Skills and Minimum Tool Leadership Award for its monumental undertaking in cleaning up and naturalizing the Yellowjacket Mine in the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness (FCRONRW).

Yellowjacket was a gold mine that operated between 1906 and the early 1980's. Although the mine had been abandoned, buildings, equipment and material were left behind.

Then along came an alliance led by Patti Stieger and Clem Pope, Steve Zettel of Taylor Ranch Outfitters and Jerry Jepson of Mile Hi Outfitters. Zettel and Jepson operate in the Big Creek area of the FCRONRW and live in Challis.

Congratulations Krassel employees and the involved outfitters.

The Forgotten Wilderness

"You haven't seen Nevada at all if you've only seen it from Interstate 80. To experience the real Nevada, you need to get into the Jarbidge Wilderness."

—Humboldt Forest Supervisor John Inman.

Northeastern Nevada conceals the State's best kept secret: the Jarbidge Wilderness, which boasts more than 100,000 remote acres and some of the purest air in the Nation. The Wilderness lies within the Jarbidge Ranger District of the Humboldt National Forest and has elevations that range from 6,000 feet to Matterhorn Peak's 10,839 feet. Actually, the rugged, north/south Jarbidge Mountains have eight peaks over 10,000 feet high. From the crest, deep gorges drop 4,000 feet to the north, east and south. The great variations in temperature, elevation, moisture and soil produce a diversity of colorful plants. The bright, multi-colored vegetation, soil and rocks complement the spectacular topography and great beauty of the Wilderness. A visitor can go days without seeing another person.

Originally designated a Wild Area on April 9, 1958, the Jarbidge became one of the Nation's first federally designated Wildernesses when the 1964 Wilderness Act was passed. The Nevada Wilderness Protection Act was signed on December 5, 1989, adding 48,500 acres to the Jarbidge Wilderness for a grand total of 113,330 acres.

Jarbidge is a Shoshone Indian word meaning "a weird beastly creature." According to legend, the Shoshone braves chased this creature into a cave in the present Jarbidge Canyon and blocked it inside with rocks and boulders.

Humboldt Forest Supervisor John Inman is justifiably proud of the Jarbidge Wilderness. It's unique and diverse from habitat and topography to visuals. It contains one of the few closed-canopy, sub-alpine forests. And, the air there is so pure. The Jarbidge Wilderness is Nevada's only Class 1 Airshed, so designated by the 1977 Clean Air Act. It also is one of the 20 national benchmark monitoring sites in use as the air quality

standard by which other areas are measured. On a good day, the visual range from the Jarbidge often exceeds 150 miles.

The Wilderness supports about 130 elk around Humming Bird Spring on the east end. There are antelope and deer, with occasional signs of mountain lions. The Marys River drainages contain Lahontan cutthroat trout (a sensitive species) and bull trout swim the East Fork of the Jarbidge River.

There are approximately 150 miles of trails on the Jarbidge District. Trailheads are at Snowslide Gulch, Slide Creek, Humming Bird Spring, Camp Draw, and Three Day Creek. The most popular trailhead is Snowslide Gulch on the northwest end of the Wilderness. It is accessible by dirt road either from Twin Falls or Buhl, Idaho, or Elko, Nevada. Although trail maintenance varies, most are in good condition. Lower elevations open up in May and the upper elevations in June or July, depending on the year and the snowpack.

Gold was discovered in 1908 and numerous old cabins, mill sites and other remnants of prospecting can be seen in the high basins and most canyons.

Both the Wilderness Act (1964) and the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act (1989) allow livestock grazing in Wilderness areas. Mike McNeill, Supervisory Range Conservationist on the Jarbidge District, is pleased with the improved adherence to grazing requirements in the Jarbidge Wilderness. "We have pretty good permittees." With several allotments (both cattle and sheep), permittees "are beginning to do a lot of things on their own to meet the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plans."

The Jarbidge Wilderness is several hundred miles from a large metropolitan area. The closest large town is Twin Falls, Idaho, about 100 miles northeast. Until recently, visitors were mostly local ranchers and farmers who hunted and fished the Jarbidge Wilderness. Waive Stager, Jarbidge District Ranger since last September, is torn. "A large part of the Jarbidge's charm is its remoteness and low volume of visitors." But, she goes on to say, "I know . . . I need to reach out to the public . . . letting them know what a treasure they have." Not everyone agrees. Recently a visitor remarked, "Why don't you people quit advertising, it's getting too crowded."

Kathie Hauser
Regional Public Affairs Office

A glimpse of the Jarbidge Wilderness in Nevada.

NEVADA

You call it a desert wasteland;
A land that God forgot,
Let me tell you, stranger:
It seems you've missed a lot

You've missed the purple mountains,
Covered with cottonwood and pine,
Where nestled in their arms
The sky-blue lakes recline.

I guess you've never breathed the air,
Filled with the sweet perfume
When a sudden summer shower
Has washed the sagebrush bloom.

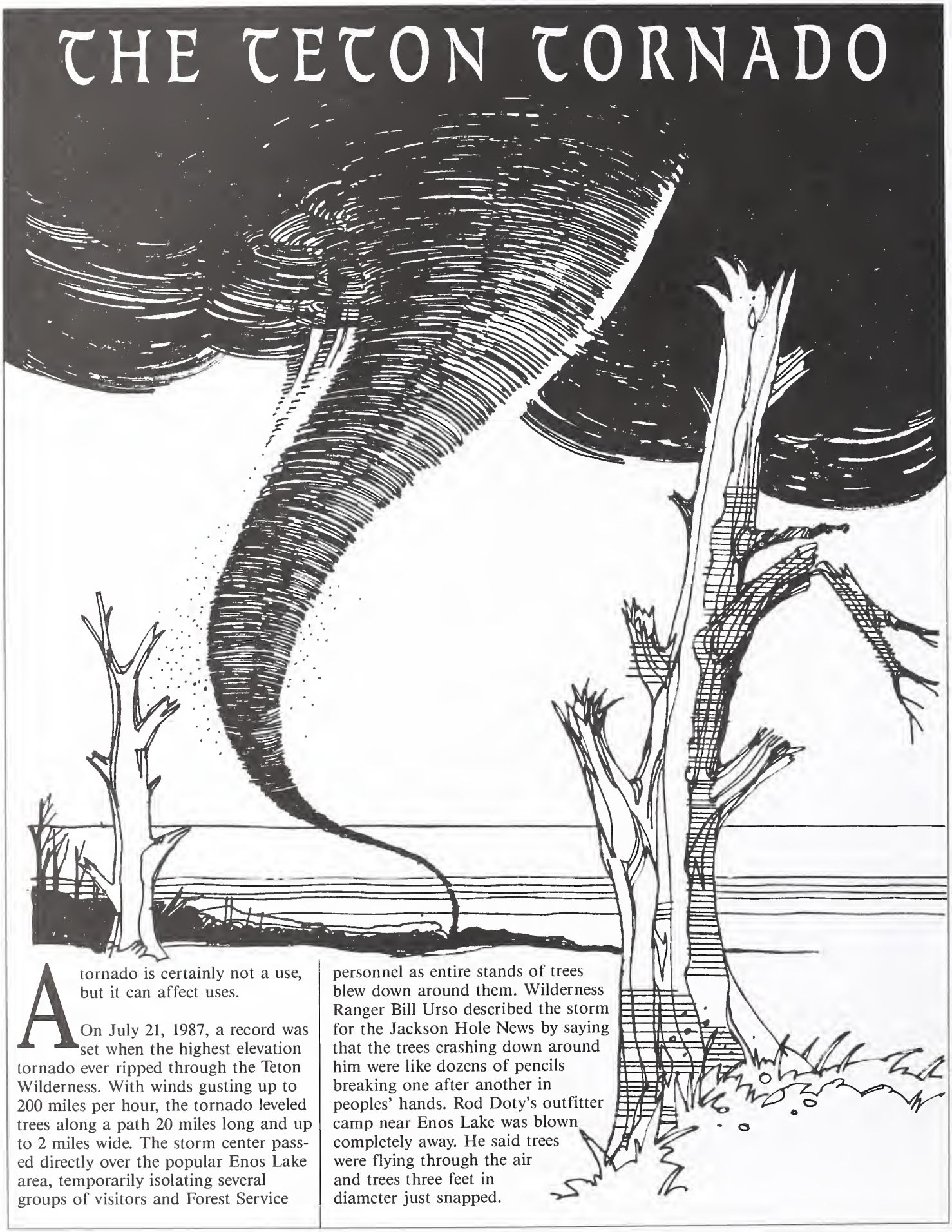
You've missed the thrill of the desert,
With its still, cool nights—
Where a million stars above you
Will be your only lights.

Just linger awhile, stranger,
If these things you don't believe—
And when you've come to
know Nevada,
You'll never want to leave.

—Anonymous

(Submitted by Lucy Campbell, Humboldt Supervisor's Office)

THE TETON TORNADO



A tornado is certainly not a use, but it can affect uses.

On July 21, 1987, a record was set when the highest elevation tornado ever ripped through the Teton Wilderness. With winds gusting up to 200 miles per hour, the tornado leveled trees along a path 20 miles long and up to 2 miles wide. The storm center passed directly over the popular Enos Lake area, temporarily isolating several groups of visitors and Forest Service personnel as entire stands of trees blew down around them. Wilderness Ranger Bill Urso described the storm for the Jackson Hole News by saying that the trees crashing down around him were like dozens of pencils breaking one after another in peoples' hands. Rod Doty's outfitter camp near Enos Lake was blown completely away. He said trees were flying through the air and trees three feet in diameter just snapped.

Helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft surveyed the area the morning of July 22. The search for trapped parties continued for 2 days until everyone made their way to safety.

An estimated 30 million board feet of timber were felled by the tornado and the timber industry sought permission to salvage the trees. The Chief of the Forest Service, however, concluded that "the threat of fire, insects, or disease was not significant enough to consider harvesting this volume, and would not meet the requirements of the 1964 Wilderness Act." Costs of building temporary roads or using helicopters (especially at an 8,500-foot elevation) also were much more than the timber was worth.

Over 14,000 acres of the Wilderness were affected and many trails were closed by stands of trees which lay jackstrawed on top of each other. It was decided that the trails could be reopened using primitive means—crosscut saws, axes, and lots of elbow grease. The week following the tornado, smokejumpers from the West Yellowstone Interagency Fire Center helped reopen emergency trails around Enos Lake. Other major trail sections were reopened that summer by hard-working District seasonal employees and a Sierra Club work group (diverted from other projects).

In 1988, plans to use smokejumper and other fire crews fell through due to an extreme fire season. The Mink Fire burned to the perimeter of the heaviest concentration of blowdown before it was stopped with a spectacular backfire. During the next 4 summers, workers continued to clear the trails. District trail crews, Student Conservation Association interns, work groups sponsored by the Sierra Club, American Hiking Society work groups, and even the Regional Leadership Team and their spouses pitched in to help cut through the seemingly endless jumble of trees.

The last section of trail (closed 5 years earlier by the Teton Tornado) was reopened across Two Ocean Plateau in August 1992. Using only primitive tools and muscle power, all of the trails through a 30-square mile area had been relocated and cleared of downed trees. Hard work, perseverance and a lot of help from a multitude of volunteer groups made this major feat possible.

Kathy Hardy
Buffalo Ranger District
Bridger-Teton National Forest

Susan Marsh, Forest Recreation Staff, inspects the blowdown after the Teton Tornado in 1987.

TORNADOS

Tornados can happen when cold, Canadian air meets warm air from the Gulf of Mexico. Utah averages two tornadoes a year and they are most likely to occur there in May, June or August.

Signs of a tornado:

- Lightning, thunder, rain and strong winds.
- A funnel that dips down from a dark cloud.
- Large hail from a dark, cloudy sky.
- A loud sound like many trains roaring by.

Tornados can:

- Move very slowly or as fast as 70 miles an hour. The average speed is about 35 miles per hour.
- Be over a mile wide.
- Travel for a few yards or more than 200 miles. The average path is about 2 miles long.
- Last up to 1 hour, with winds greater than 200 miles per hour.

Most damage and injuries from tornadoes come from flying debris. If you are caught outside, lie in a ditch, and cover your head with your hands.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

How wildlife and fish are managed in the High Uintas Wilderness will be a pressing issue. The 1984 Wilderness Act states that, "Wildlife species may be introduced and fish species stocked in order to perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species, or to restore a native species that has been eliminated or reduced by human influence."

But what about those areas in the High Uintas where fish are stocked in glacier lakes or lakes that are so shallow that winter kill eliminates the existing species of fish? These are some of the very areas that fishermen enjoy most.

Dick Carter, Coordinator of the Utah Wilderness Association, "sees the brook trout as a non-native species introduced by anglers into a lake that probably has been free of fish since ice-age glaciers melted some 10,000 years ago." He suggests that hungry brook trout are devouring native insects and young frogs, toads and salamanders thus altering the natural ecosystem in this protected area.

Clark Tucker of the Ashley National Forest says this issue may not be easy to resolve.

(from the 6/22/93 issue of the Uinta Basin Standard in an article entitled, "Forest Service Wilderness Plan to Restrict Usage in Uintas.")

Scoutmasters and Boy Scouts camping in the High Uintas Wilderness need to be aware of special orders now in effect by the USDA Forest Service. Troops entering the Wilderness may not exceed 14 persons. Pack animals are limited to 15. Groups with more than 15 people must separate into two groups which operate separately in the Wilderness and remain at least a mile apart. The purpose of the special order by the Forest Service is to protect the natural resources of the Wilderness and allow others to enjoy the best possible Wilderness experience.

(from 4/28/93 The Richfield Reaper in an article entitled "Limits Placed on Number of Scouts, Pack Animals, on Wilderness Areas.")

At issue is whether a cabin, built before 1984 when the Wilderness was created, should remain within the Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness. Manmade structures, as a rule, are not allowed in Wilderness Areas, USDA Forest Service officials said.

(from The Daily Spectrum in an 6/28/93 article entitled "Is There Room in Wilderness for Family Cabin?")

Addressing Senators Larry Craig and Dirk Hempthorne's recent airplane tour of Idaho's roadless lands, Rocky Barker had this to say in the 8/15/93 Post Register:

I'm in the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness floating the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. I'm working with a diverse crew of boaters, from miners and farmers to Indians and environmentalists, on a floating discussion of natural and human values in the greater Salmon ecosystem. . . .

Wallace Stegner, who portrayed the modern West as accurately as any writer ever has, said . . . "Wildernesses are our 'geography of hope' " . . .

. . . For as long as there are mountains, valleys and river canyons unaltered by humans, there will be people who want to alter them. The debate is not how much more Wilderness we will get, but how much less will be left. No matter what government or private protection is placed on a strip of landscape, it is never locked up for all time. What humans can protect, humans can destroy.

. . . I don't even have an opinion on how much should be Wilderness. Each tract ought to be evaluated individually, its untrammeled beauty balanced against the needs of civilization. . . .

. . . As our political leaders, attempt once again to get a Wilderness Bill through Congress, I know we are going to hear a lot about water rights, board feet, recreational user days and jobs. All of these are important. So too are silence, solitude and solace. . . .

❖ ❖ ❖

Republican Senator Larry Craig has proposed that the delegation develop a new classification system for public lands. Rather than the traditional system which designates areas either Wilderness or non-Wilderness, Craig has introduced a spectrum of "special management areas" that would allow a compromise for land use. The spectrum ranges from traditional, roadless Wilderness to restricted areas that balance wildlife concerns with commercial and recreational interests, to areas open to all kinds of use. . . .

. . . The State of Idaho already has several million acres of protected Wilderness. Another 9 million acres of roadless area remain and are eligible for Wilderness classification. Environmental groups, commercial interests, and off-road motor vehicle users have traditionally brought the debate to a standstill.

. . . The delegation has undertaken the task of defining four guiding principles:

—Certainty of management, including definition of the special management areas and land use guidelines.
—Water rights.
—Private property rights.
—Economic impact.

These four issues ultimately lie at the center of the debate. Craig said they must be resolved before the diverse interest groups can negotiate practical Wilderness legislation. . . .If proposed deadlines are met, the Idaho delegation will be in a position to offer legislation to Congress for a consolidated, Statewide Wilderness package next winter."

(from Thomas W. Haines' 8/15/93 article, "A New View of Wilderness," in the Post Register.)

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The first symposium ever held on the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness was to settle issues. The Forest Service has a tough decision to make in striking a balance between licensed outfitters and private rafters. The Forest Service currently allocates half its permits to commercial outfitters. The rest are put in a lottery for private rafters. Many private rafters think it's unfair and want all permits put in a lottery.

The Wilderness is currently managed by the Challis, Payette, Salmon and Nez Perce National Forests. The Forest Service is considering turning the area into the Nation's first "all Wilderness" National Forest to consolidate resources.

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Environmental groups contend that the Forest Service focuses too much on recreational use and not enough on scientific research and protection of the ecosystem.

(from an article by Andrew Garber, 3/25/93, The Idaho Statesman.)

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How do we provide access for people with disabilities and protect the Wilderness resource? How much access can there be before Wilderness is no longer Wilderness? Access has different meanings to different people. What constitutes access in a "built environment" is different from access in a natural environment, where difficult access, challenge and solitude are characteristics of the experience.

There is more to it than wheelchairs. As Region 1 Wilderness Management Specialist Liz Close said, "The key to accessible Wilderness travel is not just allowing wheelchairs, but getting people with disabilities into or onto more Wilderness-compatible modes of travel, such as horseback, a raft or dogsled."

"Wilderness to the American people is a spiritual necessity, an antidote to the high pressure of modern life, a means of regaining serenity and equilibrium."
—Sigurd Olson

Archeological Sites Found in Uintas

For the first time, artifacts have been found in the High Uintas Wilderness that may help archeologists identify the arrival of the area's earliest visitors and how the land was used.

Nick Oprandy (seated) and Jim Wheelwright (volunteer) record data on their discoveries in the High Uintas Wilderness.

Dr. Byron N. Loosle, Ashley National Forest Archeologist and project director, said the discovered artifacts were only used during a specific period of time so they become a reference point for archeologists.

Loosle said there had been no archeological sites discovered on the south side of the Uintas in the Ashley National Forest until this 1992 survey expedition. "It's an area that hasn't been extensively explored by archeologists in the past." The expedition found several pieces of Uinta gray style Fremont pottery. "It's the highest we've found pottery on the Forest, possibly in the State. I was amazed. It was the most exciting part of the project," Loosle said.

Dave Wilson, a Forester for the Vernal Ranger District and the person who found the pottery, said, "The material (temper or inclusions) in the pottery had weathered out and left holes."

Loosle said the Uinta variant of the Fremont Indians was a formative group who grew crops but still relied heavily upon hunting. The Fremonts are known for their rock art around the Vernal area. They built more permanent structures than other groups that occupied the area and they existed from A.D. 650-900, he said.

In addition to the pieces of pottery, four diagnostic projectile points also were found by the group. Loosle said three of the projectile points were Elko corner-notched Archaic points. The other projectile point also was an early Archaic piece, possibly as early as 7,000 B.C.

Two single-handed manos also were discovered. A mano is a handheld stone that is ground across corn, plant matter or seeds on a metate (a base grinding stone) to pulverize the matter into meal or flour.

"Even though we haven't found campsites in the high area before, the mano suggests they were there. It shows the Fremonts were utilizing the plant resources of the area," Loosle said.

Until this expedition, it was assumed that the small hunting parties that ventured into the area consisted only of men. The mano may dispute that assumption since mano is usually associated with women's work.

Nick Oprandy, a Range Technician for the Roosevelt District, said, "The impression from the analysis of the rock art (around Vernal) is that the Fremonts were in this area hunting Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and the expedition's finding confirmed this but there was a lot more occupation of the area than earlier believed."

Jim Duerr, an Interpretive Specialist for the Flaming Gorge District, said, "All we find is temporary hunting areas. They couldn't survive winter so only seasonal occupation occurred."

Loosle was surprised by the large number of historic sites encountered. Sheep camps, dams, and a mine were all recorded by the group to determine their eligibility for the National Registry of Historic Places. For eligibility, sites must be older than 50 years and contribute significantly to the history of the area. A site is considered historic if it occurred after written records, which for the High Uintas is after 1776 when Spanish padres entered the area looking for a trail to California.

Loosle said most sites are marked by flakes. A flake is a piece of stone debris from production of a stone tool. "I was surprised by the concentration of flakes within a site. You can see where someone sat down and flaked out a tool. It appears they were actually bringing up rocks (or base material) and working them up there," Loosle commented.

Archeologists will have to compare the findings of this expedition with other areas. Sheep behavior also will have to be studied more closely to see if it yields clues to the group's findings.

—Extracted from an article written by Darren G. Loosle for The Daily Universe; Wednesday, October 14, 1992; Volume 46, No. 45.

TIDBITS

❑ The Uinta National Forest hosted summer outdoor presentations at the Provo City Public Library and Payson Peteetneet School where experts in various fields discussed natural/heritage resource topics.

❑ More than 3,000 Hispanics from across the Nation will meet in Boise in May 1996 for the National Image Inc. annual conference and training session. That will be the organization's first meeting in Idaho. The 5-day conference will be held at the Boise Centre and at Boise State University.

❑ The Burley Ranger District, Sawtooth National Forest, moved to its new address on August 2. The District is now located at 3650 South Overland Avenue, Burley, ID 83318-3242.

❑ The Region has its third National Recreation Area (NRA). On July 26, President Clinton signed into law a bill designating 316,000 acres (the entire Las Vegas Ranger District on the Toiyabe National Forest) as the Spring Mountains NRA.

❑ The Weiser District and Payette National Forest invited those 62 or older and the physically challenged to a firewood cutting day on August 28. Warm-hearted volunteers helped cut the firewood and load it in vehicles until the supply of wood ran out. It was first come, first served and each household was allotted only one cord of wood. A $5 "Personal Use Firewood Permit" was required.

❑ The Sawtooth National Forest offered the physically challenged and the able bodied a weekend of fun including trail rides on horseback or on horse-drawn wagons, chuckwagon meals and campfire entertainment at Access '93. The traditional event is designed to introduce physically-challenged recreationists to new opportunities. The registration fee was $15 per person or $35 per family and attendees brought their own tent and bedroll. A new site is selected each year so participants can enjoy a different part of the Forest. The site is prepared in advance so the physically challenged can be full participants and not just watchers. ❧

1993 PHOTO CONTEST WILL END DECEMBER 31

All Region 4 and Intermountain Station employees, retirees, and volunteers are invited to participate. Contract photographers and those hired through AD authority specifically for documentation of an event are eligible to compete but, should they be winners, they will not qualify for prizes. There is no limit on the number of photos that can be submitted by an individual but copyrighted material will not be accepted.

It is preferred that entries be original color slides but prints will be accepted when accompanied by the original negatives. The original material becomes part of the Regional Office Photo/Slide Library. The photographer can request duplicates at the time the photos are entered in the contest. There are 10 categories and for each category there will be a first-, second- and third-place prize ($200, $100, $50). Judging will be done by Out-Service people.

CATEGORIES:

DIVERSITY—Show National Forest users and Forest Service employees that are diverse (age, sex, race and/or ability).

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS/SCENIC BYWAYS/WILDERNESSES—Show what makes the area worthy of its designation.

CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT—Show things like crowded portals, trail maintenance, etc.

CARING FOR THE LAND—Show employees conducting resource surveys, contract inspections or other resource activities that convey this portion of the mission statement. Showing use of high tech tools is appropriate (includes Global Positioning equipment, laser measuring devices, computer field data recorders, etc.).

SERVING PEOPLE—Show employees serving internal and external publics.

OLD GROWTH—Show diversity in old-growth stands. That includes the forest floor, downed woody debris and standing trees. All forest types in the Region are acceptable subjects.

LANDSCAPE—Show vegetative diversity (natural and managed); i.e., areas that have been logged or previously burned by wildfire.

TIMBER HARVEST METHODS—Particularly show methods that are used as a tool to meet ecosystem management objectives.

WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENT—Show work to rehabilitate/improve streambanks for fish, install bluebird nest boxes, etc.

WILDLIFE—Show game and non-game animals.

Photographs and slides must:
—show the location, date, photographer and category.
—be taken in this or previous years in a National Forest or Forest Service office within Region 4, or of a Forest Service-sponsored activity.

Mail your photographs and this entry form to: James Stone, Public Affairs Office, Intermountain Region, USDA Forest Service, 324 25th Street, Ogden, UT 84401.

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Name: _____

Unit where you work: _____

Do you request duplicates: Yes___ No ___

Employment status:
☐ volunteer ☐ seasonal employee ☐ regular employee
☐ retiree ☐ contract ☐ AD employee specifically hired for photo documentation

Address and phone number where you can be reached or tracked in March 1994.

_____

_____

_____

RANGELAND REFORM

A Coordinated Forest Service/BLM Effort

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have formally begun a coordinated effort to make changes in their range management programs. A top Forest Service priority is to accelerate improvement in the health of rangeland ecosystems.

On August 13, these three documents were published in the Federal Register. The comment period has ended. There were 11,980 letters with 43,626 comments.

☞ A Forest Service, USDA, advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) that itemizes a number of areas being considered for revision.

☞ A notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement filed by the BLM, USDI. The Forest Service is a cooperating agency in preparing the EIS.

☞ A BLM, USDI, advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR).

Revisions Under Consideration:

1. Ecosystem Approach to Multiple-Use Management of Rangelands. An ecosystem approach to management of National Forest System rangelands considers ways to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities, manage dynamic ecological processes (e.g., animal grazing, fire, hydrology), and sustain the health of rangeland ecosystems, including riparian systems and wetlands.

2. NEPA Analysis and Rangeland Management Decisions: Changing emphasis to a broader scope of analysis may provide opportunities to improve the efficiency of planning for rangeland resources and to correlate the effects of livestock grazing with other activities and resources. Because of the expense and workload associated with updating existing allotment management plans, the agency is questioning whether to continue such plans for each allotment.

3. Permittee Stewardship: Improved stewardship of rangelands is a key element to be addressed in the proposed rule and is the joint responsibility of the Forest Service and grazing permittees. Accordingly, the agency is examining current administrative policy and practices as well as regulatory and statutory authorities to identify new mechanisms for encouraging and achieving improved stewardship of National Forest System rangelands under grazing permits.

A. Linkage Between Forest Plan Direction and Grazing Permit Terms and Conditions: The agency is considering amending the grazing regulations to specifically require that Forest Plan management direction and resource objectives applicable to livestock grazing be added to the terms and conditions of the livestock grazing permit.

B. Permit Tenure: The Forest Service is considering basing permit tenure on a permittee's record of compliance. A permit renewal would be issued for a full 10-year period, if the permittee has been in compliance with the terms and conditions of the previous grazing permit.

C. Disqualification: The Forest Service is considering establishing provisions that would disqualify for up to 3-years any applicant who has had a Forest Service or other federal grazing permit cancelled for violations within the past 36 calendar months. A disqualification rule would serve as an effective inducement for permittees to comply with the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.

4. Administrative Consistency with the Bureau of Land Management: A key objective of the proposed rule is to identify opportunities to adopt policies and procedures similar to those of BLM in the following areas: citizenship requirement, livestock ownership, penalties for unauthorized use, administrative efficiency, advisory boards and, grazing fees.

The grazing fee formula, implementation schedule, and grazing fee will be identical to BLM's. The revised fee will apply to National Forests in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and all of the National Grasslands. The National Grasslands in the Great Plains states have historically had a fee different from the National Forests.

Forest Service changes under consideration are a continuation of the "Change on the Range" effort started in the 1980's. This new phase of Change on the Range provides more focus on taking an ecosystem approach to multiple-use management of rangelands. ❧

Life Tips . . .

VIRUS VILLAIN . . .

History of Hantavirus

Hantaviruses were discovered during the Korean War when United States troops fell ill with an unrecognized kidney disease. In 1976, the virus was isolated and called Hantaan virus after the Hantaan River. So far, virologists have isolated eight strains of Hantavirus. The Hantavirus affecting people in Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, California and Texas probably will be the ninth strain identified. Most strains affect the renal system but this strain affects the respiratory system.

How is it Spread?

The deer mouse is the primary host but there is some evidence that the infection also exists in the pinon mouse, brush mouse and the western chipmunk. The common house mouse is not believed to be a host.

How Can You Tell if it is a Deer Mouse?

Deer mice are most often found on the outskirts of cities and in rural areas. Deer mice are pale gray to deep reddish brown on top with a white underbelly. Pinon and brush mice are similar but have larger ears. The house mouse is grayish-brown on top and underneath.

How is a Person Infected?

A person can become infected when exposed to rodent saliva or excreta, or when dried feces are disturbed and tiny particles are inhaled. If you have contact with a deer mouse and develop a fever, muscle aches, headaches, dry cough, red eyes or pneumonia-like symptoms, you should see a doctor immediately.

Demouse Your House—Deterrent to Hantavirus

✘ Deer mice can squeeze through house openings just a quarter-inch wide. Use steel wool to seam the many openings along window air conditioners, attic vents and holes where electrical, plumbing and cable lines enter. Place metal roof flashing as a rodent barrier around the base of dwellings. The flashing should cover 12 inches of the dwelling and be buried 6 inches into the soil.

✘ Take garbage out in rodent-proof containers, like a can with a lid.

✘ Feed pets only a meal at a time so excess food doesn't attract mice.

✘ Don't leave old cars or junk in yards for mice to use as nests.

✘ Set spring-loaded mousetraps, using peanut butter as bait, in woodpiles and keep piles litter free. Woodpiles should be 100 feet or more from the house and should be elevated at least 12 inches off the ground.

✘ Use raised cement foundations when building sheds or barns.

✘ Store hay on pallets and use traps or rodent poisons.

✘ Cut grass, brush and shrubs within 100 feet of the home.

✘ Wash dishes and cooking utensils immediately after use and remove all spilled food. Store food in secure containers.

✘ Rodent urine or feces should be cleaned with caution. Wearing rubber gloves, soak the contaminated area and any dead animals in full strength Lysol or a solution of one-part household bleach to four parts water. Dead animals should be double bagged in plastic and buried 2- to 3-feet deep. Gloves should be discarded after use.

✘ Do not sweep with a dry broom or vacuum because of the possibility of airborne fecal particles. Spray area with Lysol or bleach solution, wait 10 minutes and then clean with a wet mop or wet/dry vacuum.

✘ Avoid breathing dust from soil around rodent burrows.

A Farewell Tribute

John and Gail Butt.

I am truly grateful to have been able to be a part of the Forest Service for 35 years. The Forest Service has been good to me, and it really was and is an employer of choice. How many times people have said to me, "That's the kind of career I would have liked."

There is a lot of anxiety right now about the future of the Forest Service. But, as I think back, I can't think of a time when there was not a lot of concern about the conflicts going on without and within the Service. The strength of the Forest Service is in its people, and their character and dedication to the mission and principles of good land management and dedicated service.

I will miss you and I will miss the excitement of Forest Service life. But, as Curt Peterson says, "Don't try to recapture the past, but create the future." Now is the time to recreate, or reinvent is the new nonword now, the future you desire. The Region's Strategic Plan is exciting, but dreams only come true by joining in the pull together.

I hope, too, that the opening up of our public interaction will build more and more trust and better and more accepted decisions in the future.

I, too, am looking forward to a new growth period in my life, but I will be in the stands cheering the team on. Gail and I wish you all the very best.

/s/ John

(John Butt was our Regional Director of Planning and Budget before his August 20 retirement.)

JUST THE RIGHT AGE . . . TO SERVE

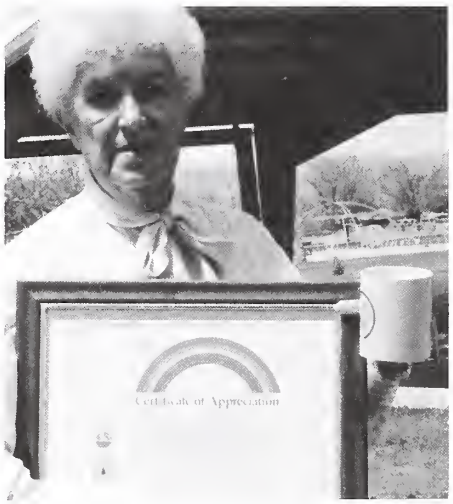
Agewise they qualify . . . but retirement is not their choice. Fifteen enrollees of the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) want to use their time and abilities in productive employment on the Ashley National Forest. On May 18, these great people were honored at a special luncheon commemorating National Older American Month.

The guest speaker was Dr. Dan Price (a Utah State Representative). He commended the Forest Service for supporting the SCSEP program. He said, "This program helps individuals round out their lives while proving their worth to the community and themselves." He praised the SCSEP enrollees for being willing to stay active and useful in the community. He told them that their experience and common sense make them just the "right age" for Forest Service employment. They add a needed dimension to the workforce.

Forest Supervisor Duane Tucker added his accolades as he presented awards to the 15 SCSEP enrollees. He said that their many contributions make them a definite asset to the Ashley National Forest.

Dr. Price's concluding remark summed up the mutual benefits of hiring SCSEP enrollees who want to continue to serve during their golden years: "We need to work side by side with all ages so we can learn from each other and do a better job."

Diane Augustus
Information Assistant
Ashley National Forest



Betty Reary, SCSEP enrollee on the Ashley National Forest, is proud of her award.

RETIRED WORKERS GET THE JOB DONE

- ***Older workers anticipate customer needs better than younger workers do.***
- ***They provide positive role models for younger workers.***
- ***They bring expertise to the job.***

Source: pr reporter, P.O. Box 600, Exeter, NH 03833.

Rodney Player is Recognized

The Utah Wildlife Federation recently honored Rodney Player, Wildlife Biologist on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, with a plaque for his outstanding leadership in Forest Service fish and wildlife programs.

Rodney Player.

Accomplishments include contributions to:

- The management of the Manti Division elk herd, the largest in the State. The Manti Elk Herd Unit Management Plan was one of the first completed in Utah and was used as an example during the legislative debate of House Bill 25 which specifies herd unit plans on a Statewide level.

- A transplant of elk to the San Juan elk herd unit. He assisted in the preliminary NEPA documents, cooperative agreement and the heavy staff work caused by the elk transplant appeal.

- Maintenance and enhancement of habitats for nongame and bird species and management of a variety of Sensitive and Threatened and Endangered Species. He provided leadership to the neotropical bird study on the Monticello Ranger District.

Rod is a member of the Society for Range Management and has recently served as a Council Member for the Utah Chapter of the Wildlife Society Board. He has served on many committees for both societies.

He was one of the first biologists in the Intermountain Region to complete the Forest Service wildlife leadership program. He completed the 3-M "Management of Total Quality" training program and is on the Regional cadre as an instructor for the Forest Plan Implementation Course (1900-1).

TIMEKEEPERS—

This One's For You

"Glenda Moore has created a new automated program for auditing timesheet leave balances," said Ray Barker, Pay Specialist for the Regional Office/INT. "It's more accurate; it's a significant timesaver and it's been recommended for consideration Servicewide," added John Lopez, Regional Director of Personnel Management. The process has been tested and found to be of exceptional value.

Glenda Moore, Administrative Assistant in the Regional Planning and Budget Staff, developed the process which reduces by 95 percent the time it takes to audit time and attendance leave balance records. The spreadsheet meets the requirement of being completed in ink, yet allows for easy corrections without recopying the information. Human calculating errors are eliminated. It's even possible the printed, two-sided form will be replaced by this automated spreadsheet. A spreadsheet also has been created and is being used for part-time employees.

The $2,000 award that Glenda received is indicative of the spreadsheet's value to the Forest Service. Many Region 4 and Intermountain Station units have been using this form for several months. Timekeepers who still audit leave balances the old way will be amazed when they find out how quickly the job can be done. Call Ray Barker (801-625-5293) and he'll introduce you to the automated program. It will lighten your load and bring a smile to your face.

Awards

REGIONAL OFFICE

Cash

SEONA L. BROWN, Assistant Fisheries Program Manager, F&WL - $1,200 for assuming the workload and responsibilities of the Regional Fisheries Program Leader, plus her own position, during 4 months when the Regional Fisheries Program Leader was on sick leave.

EILEEN PALMER, Supply Clerk; KAREN SCHULTZ, Procurement Clerk; and GAYLE CASH, Supply Management Rep. - For tremendous response, dedication and hard work in salvaging and disposing of excess personal property at the Ogden warehouse. This resulted in storage space savings of approximately $30,000 a year.

Employee Suggestions

KEITH SCHNARE, Civil Engineer, E - $100 for suggesting a more effective Federal Building room locator and floor directories with a map.

GLENDA MOORE, Management Assistant, P&B - $2,000 for suggesting streamlined leave audit procedures.

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Cash for Health, Safety and Fitness Plan for 1992

DUCHESNE RD - PAUL BAILEY, Clerk Typist; BRENT LEE, Maintenance Worker; DOUG PRESCOTT and KURTIS ROBINS, Range Conservationists; GAYLA REINHARDT, Computer Assistant; MARY SANCHEZ, Support Services Supervisor; and FAYNE OLSEN and RAY THOMAS, Biological Science Technicians.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE - CHARLES CONDRAT and ROLAND LEIBY, Hydrologists; SHEREL GOODRICH, Ecologist; DARLENE JOHNSON and CHRISTY OPRANDY, Soil Scientists; and ROBERT HURLEY, Fisheries Biologist.

Cash

CLARK TUCKER, District Ranger, and GAYNE SEARS, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Roosevelt RD - For dedication in working with the High Uintas Wilderness Limits of Acceptable Change Task Force and demonstrating excellent facilitative skills and a commitment to quality Wilderness stewardship.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Length of Service

ALVA (DAVE) SAVAGE, Forestry Technician, SO (Timber) - 35 years

GORDON NUTT, Cartographic Technician, SO - 30 years

CHARLES PRENTISS, Soil Scientist, SO - 30 years

JOAN WREN, Accounting Technician, SO - 30 years

RICHARD THATCHER, Supervisory Forester, Lucky Peak Nursery - 30 years

RON ZIMMERMAN, Contract Specialist, SO - 30 years

DONALD FULLER II, SO (AFM&L) - 30 years

DAVID WORAS, Civil Engineer, Idaho City RD - 10 years

DANNA HADLEY, Civil Engineering Technician, Emmett RD - 10 years

KOLE BERRIOCHOA, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Emmett RD - 10 years

DUANE HEDA, Civil Engineering Technician, Mt. Home RD - 10 years

LANI WILLIAMS, Information Assistant, Mt. Home RD - 10 years

SUE VOSBURG, Personnel Clerk, SO - 10 years

Spot

MARK MASON, Forestry Technician, Lowman RD - For outstanding performance as Crew Leader and for exceeding all salvage sale program targets.

ROBERT DOBBS, Forestry Technician, Lowman RD - For outstanding performance and work ethics on the Marking Crew and as Harvest Inspector on salvage sales.

MARK MASON, REX MILLER, LARS LUND, WILLIAM OLIVER, LAURA RIVERS, LINDA MILLER, LANCE BARNUM, GEORGE LONG and KEVIN LYONS, Forestry Technicians; SANDRA EHLERS and NORBERT SCHUSTER, Lead Forestry Technicians; LESLIE DIXON and SPENCER DONOVAN, Forestry Aids; MICKEY YARDLEY, Supervisory Forester Technician; and GWEN BARNUM, Personnel Clerk, Lowman RD - For exemplary public service in assisting with the Payette River crash.
TAMIE RIDENOUR, Resource Clerk, Mt. Home RD.
HARLAN DOTY, Forestry Technician, Lowman RD - For outstanding efforts in purchasing a new ambulance for the Lowman community.
JACQUELINE BROTHERS, Support Services Supervisor, Idaho City RD - For her tireless commitment, kindness and fellowship to the Idaho City workforce.
LEONARD ROEBER, Forestry Technician, Idaho City RD - For outstanding leadership in developing and implementing a Human Resource Program between the AICI and the Boise Forest.
JOYCE FERRICK, Accounting Technician; MONA HANSEN, Resource Assistant; and MARIA NAVARRO, Information Receptionist, SO; PAT ADAM-WORDEN, Support Services Supervisor, Emmett RD; DON BLACK, Supervisory Forestry Technician, and ERIKA BARKER, Gardener, Lucky Peak Nursery - For serving as liaison to the Boise Forest CRAT from 1991 to 1993.
MEGAN TIMONEY, Supervisory Forester, Idaho City RD - For developing a new child care facility on the Idaho City RD.
KRISTINE VOLLMER, Biological Technician, and MELODY STEELE, Forester, Lowman RD - For exemplary public service in assisting with the Payette River crash.
WAYNE OWEN, Botanist, SO - For outstanding work on viability modeling for forest fish in Spruce Creek, T&ES plant viability and the Logging Gulch EA.
TIM BURTON, Fishery Biologist, SO - For outstanding work on viability modeling for forest fish in the Spruce Creek EA, Logging Gulch EA and preservation of bull trout.
JOHN ERICKSON, Wildlife Biologist, SO - For outstanding work on viability modeling for forest fish species and wildlife species.
JODY HOWARD, Information Assistant, SO - For outstanding work on the Bear Valley Salmon video.
ANN HELTSLEY, Forestry Technician, Idaho City RD - For being instrumental in establishing a Bloodborne Pathogens Program Exposure Control Plan for the Forest as well as the District. This plan has been used as a model for law enforcement in the Region. She is a leader in the area.
REX MILLER, Forestry Technician, Lowman RD - For superior job performance during the State Trail Ride.

Group
WALLY OLSEN, Engineering Equipment Operator Leader; and THOMAS ALLEN, KEN POND, and DERALD JULIANTO, Engineering Equipment Operators - For outstanding efforts in reconstructing the lower section of the Middle Fork of the Payette River Road.

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST
LORI DENTON, Recreation Forester, Big Piney RD, was voted Employee of the Quarter (January, February and March).

Out-Service
GREYS RIVER RANGER DISTRICT was recently honored as Star Valley's Business of the Year by the Star Valley Chamber of Commerce.

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
Cash - Spot
BRADLEY W. TRANSTRUM, Range Technician, and JULIE K. KING, Supervisory Range Conservationist, Montpelier RD - For patience, persistence, and sustained superior performance in completing the Montpelier Elk Valley Allotment Management Plan analysis.
MARK JOHNSON, Montpelier District Ranger - For exceptional assistance in teaching the high performance teams in Juneau.

Cash
JAY C. ROMINE, Range Technician, Pocatello RD - For outstanding operation and maintenance of grooming equipment, becoming familiar with new equipment and providing input to State of Idaho equipment.

Group
FAYE KRUEGER, Land Use Planning Specialist, SO; and DENNIS DUEHREN and MELVIN MOE, Foresters, Soda Springs RD - For completion of the Diamond Creek area analysis GIS project which moved the Forest into a new era of project planning and provided the technology and expertise to use GIS in LMP revisions.

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST
MARIE L. SHAFFER, Resource Clerk, Lost River RD - For performance exceeding the normal requirements of the position and overall improvement of District operations.

Spot
GAIL E. JADLOWSKI, Office Automation Clerk; FIELDS A. BENDER, Engineering Draftsman; and JANICE L. LONG, Office Automation Clerk, SO; and SHERI L. HUGHES, Forestry Technician, Middle Fork RD - For excellent work in designing and completing the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness display.
NANCY A. ROCHON, Lead Forestry Technician, Middle Fork RD - For outstanding performance in completing the Wilderness implementation schedule.
MICHAEL D. FOSTER, Wildlife Biologist, Lost River RD - For use of portable radar monitor.

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST
Length of Service
CYNTHIA KESLER, Forestry Technician, Beaver RD - 10 years
TAKAKO SCOTTORN, Resource Clerk, Fillmore RD - 10 years
ROBIN HAMILTON, Range Conservationist, Loa RD - 15 years
DELLA RASMUSSEN, Computer Assistant, SO - 15 years
DARIL HANSEN, Electronics Technician, SO - 20 years
VINCENT PACE, Supervisory Range Conservationist, Richfield RD - 20 years
TED FITZGERALD, Supervisory Civil Engineer, SO - 25 years
CLARK ROGERS, Supervisory Facilities Manager, SO - 25 years
BILL WRIGHT, Supervisory Forester, Fillmore RD - 25 years
BETHEA EDMONDS, Secretary (OA), SO - 30 years

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
Length of Service
NORA DANIEL, Information Assistant, SO - 15 years
MITCH BULTHUIS, Range Conservationist, Ruby Mountains RD - 15 years

MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST
Cash
VARIAN S. ALLEN, Equipment Specialist - For exceptional assistance in teaching the high performance teams in Juneau, Alaska.
DON OKERLUND, Forester, Sanpete RD - For writing and supervising development of the brochure, "Using Undeveloped Campsites."
MARTHA LARSEN, Resource Clerk, Sanpete RD - For assistance in developing the publishing format and typing the brochure, "Using Undeveloped Campsites."
ODELL CHRISTIANSEN, Forestry Technician, Sanpete RD - For help in developing the use of undeveloped campsites as well as a length-of-stay recordkeeping system that can be given out to the user.
REED IRWIN, Branch Chief of Planning, SO - For outstanding service as Acting Administrative Officer.

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST
Cash
KENNETH T. WOTRING, Forestry Technician, and KENT N. FUELLENBACH, Public Affairs Specialist, SO; ROGERS M. THOMAS, North Fork District Ranger; and CLINT C. GROLL, Cobalt District Ranger - For planning, organizing and conducting the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness Symposium in Boise, Idaho.

Other
BRUCE SMITH, Fisheries Biologist, SO, received the Friend of the Leadore District award for 1992 in recognition of his continuing help with the National Marine Fisheries Service consultation process. He keeps the District aware of new issues and how they may affect the District. He also supports the District in promoting good management practices where fisheries are involved. Last year, Bruce was one of the key speakers on the Lemhi Stockgrowers Range Ride which was hosted by the Leadore Ranger District.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
Cash
RICHARD ROBERSON, Forester, Teton Basin RD - For effort in completing a land survey and production of a 1-foot contour map for the MC Reynolds Reservoir waterfowl habitat improvement EA. This was done under harsh winter conditions and in a short time frame. Additionally, for owl surveys, including the preparation of equipment and layout of survey routes.
MARY NESS, Office Automation Clerk, SO - For developing and presenting a Forestwide Office Publisher training course.
EVELYNN HURT, Personnel Management Specialist, SO - For providing exceptional personnel services to three National Forests during June 1993 while her supervisor was on a detail.

Group (Cash)
WILLIAM (BILL) DAVIS and KRISTINE DREWES, Forestry Technicians, and M. WAYNE JENKINS, Range Technician, Ashton RD - For enthusiastic and "extra mile" participation in completing Boral and great gray owl surveys on the District within the appropriate time periods and during adverse weather conditions.

Spot
JOHN BOGLE, Natural Resource Specialist, Teton Basin RD - For excellent work in coordinating the Quality Day work projects.
SHELBY JORDAN, Surveying Technician; KENDALL ADAMS, Land Surveyor; DUANE MONTE, Soil Scientist, and LYNN HANSEN, Civil Engineering Technician, SO - For effort in completing a land survey and production of a 1-foot contour map for the MC Reynolds Reservoir waterfowl habitat improvement EA. This was done under harsh winter conditions and in a short time frame.

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST
Cash
KENT O'DELL, Supervisory Forester, Evanston RD - For outstanding efforts in completing the Pole Canyon EA for the Ogden RD.

Length of Service
J. RUSSELL MANNING, Supervisory Land Surveyor, SO - 35 years
DOUGLAS MUIR, Forest Lands Officer, SO - 20 years
RICHARD WILLIAMS, Wildlife Biologist, SO - 20 years
JANET FIELDS, Accounting Technician, SO - 5 years
DEVON ROBINSON, Purchasing Agent, SO - 5 years

Roll Call

REGIONAL OFFICE

Promotion
BARBIE RATE, Supervisory Contract Specialist, AS, to Director, AS (NTE 1 year)

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Promotions
KEN JAEGER, Lead Forestry Tech, SO, to Forestry Tech, SO
LARRY ALLRED, Construction Inspector, SO, to Civil Engineering Tech, SO

Promotion in Place
LYNNE INGRAM, Visitor Information Specialist, Flaming Gorge RD

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Promotions
GARY SELF, Supervisory Forestry Tech, Los Padres NF, to Supervisory Forestry Tech, Mt. Home RD
TAMMIE COOPER, Clerk Typist, Lucky Peak Nursery, to Office Automation Clerk, Lucky Peak Nursery
KIMBERLY RASMUSSEN, Personnel Specialist, Siuslaw NF, to Personnel Officer, SO
DEBRA BOWEN, Forestry Tech, Wallowa-Whitman NF, to Personnel Clerk, SO
JOANMARIE ENGEL Mail and File Clerk, Wasatch-Cache NF, to Purchasing Agent, Idaho City RD

Promotions in Place
CHRISTOPHER WORTH, Forester, Emmett RD
TANYA LEWIS, Student Trainee (Forestry), Mt. Home RD
CATHY BAIRD, Forestry Tech, Lowman RD

Reassignments
JILL HOLDERMAN, Forester, Plumas NF, to Wildlife Biologist, Mt. Home RD
ELLEN SPICKERMAN, Hydrologist, Targhee NF, to Hydrologist, Mt. Home RD

Resignation
PEGGY HEFFNER, Contract Specialist, SO, to Contract Specialist, University of Idaho (Moscow)

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment
ALICE HERMAN, SCSEP, SO

Reassignments
REGENT CLOUTIER, Office Automation Clerk, SO, from Clerk Typist and Native American Program Manager, Tahoe NF
DEBORAH DESLAURIER, Vegetation Management position in the Ecology Resources Group, from the Range, Wildlife, Ecology and Botany Staff, Scott River RD, Klamath NF
SUE EBLE, Information Assistant, Visitor Center, from Seasonal Supervisor, Buffalo RD's Resort Naturalist Program
JIM KELLER, Resource Assistant, Pinedale RD, from Recreation Forester, Pleasant Grove RD, Uinta NF
ERIC WINTHERS, Soil Scientist and GPS Specialist, SO, to Integrated Resource Inventory Team, San Juan NF
DAVE CANNON, Fisheries Biologist, Pinedale RD, to Fisheries Biologist, Elk City RD, Nez Perce NF
DAVE HOHL, Recreation Forester, Pinedale RD, to Recreation Forester, Pleasant Grove RD, Uinta NF

Resignations
SUSAN HUDSON, Information Assistant, Visitor Center
BARBARA RIDGWAY, Payroll Clerk, SO

Retirement
GENE TOLAND, GDA and FMO, Pinedale RD

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Retirement
ARLO MENDENHALL, Supervisory Contracting Specialist, SO

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion
TOD WILLIAMS, Natural Resource Specialist, Yankee Fork RD, to Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist, Yankee Fork RD

Promotions in Place
MICHAEL T. CLAIBORNE, Student Trainee, Electronic Engineering, SO
JOSE NORIEGA, Wildlife Biologist, Challis RD
JANICE A. PISANO, Fishery Biologist, Yankee Fork RD

Reassignment
MELISSA A. ABBOTT, Forester, Plumas NF, to Forester, Lost River RD

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

Reassignments
STEPHEN R. ROBERTSON, Fisheries Biologist, Fernan RD, Idaho Panhandle NF, to Fisheries Biologist, SO
RICHARD D. WHEELER, Landscape Architect, Coronado NF, to Landscape Architect, Escalante RD

Promotions
BRETTON S. FAY, Forestry Tech, Powell RD (temporary promotion)
SUSAN D. COTTAM, Information Clerk, Escalante RD, to Information Assistant, Escalante RD

Transfer Out
WILLIAM ALAN BATE, Range Con, Pine Valley RD, to Range Con, Bureau of Land Management in Escalante, Utah

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment
JENNY BOYTER, SCSEP Enrollee, Richfield RD

Promotions in Place
VIRGINIA SORENSON, Information Receptionist, SO
LINDA JACKSON, Information Assistant, SO
WARREN SORENSON, Forestry Tech, SO
SHERI LINN RAMSAY, Fishery Biologist, SO

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment (not to exceed 1 year)
JONATHAN WARDER, Wildlife Biologist, Mountain City RD

Promotions in Place
KEN ELLETT, Range Con, Santa Rosa RD
SHANNON SILSBY, Range Con, Jarbidge RD

Promotions (Temporary)
DOUG CLARKE, Forester, Mountain City RD, to Minerals Management Specialist, Mountain City RD
KAREN JIMMY, Office Automation Clerk, Mountain City RD, to Support Services Specialist, Mountain City RD

Reassignments
JED PARKINSON, Civil Engineer, SO, to Civil Engineer, Tongass-Chatham NF
LARRY RANDALL, Forester, Burley RD, Sawtooth NF, to Minerals Management Specialist, Mountain City RD
BRENDA QUALE, Range Con, Medora RD, Custer NF, to Range Con, Ely RD
RAY CRUMPTON, Civil Engineering Tech, Powers RD, Siskiyou NF, to Engineering Equipment Operator, SO

MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST

Reassignment
DALE HARBER, Geologist, Ferron RD, to Geologist, SO

Resignation
PATRICK SPAHR, Forester, Moab RD

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment
ELLEN NELSON, Office Automation Clerk, Cobalt RD

Promotion
LOIS HILL, Student Trainee Fishery Biologist, Salmon RD, to Fishery Biologist, Salmon RD

Promotions in Place
JANICE PHILLIPS, Support Services Specialist, Leadore RD
DIANE SCHULDT, Student Trainee Fishery Biologist, Cobalt RD
NANCY RUSSELL, Civil Engineering Tech, SO
ROBBERT MICKELSEN, Range Tech, Cobalt RD
BEN GARECHANA, Range Con, Salmon RD
CHARLES R. WENGER, Wildlife Biologist, SO
JAMES WILEY, Criminal Investigator, SO

Reassignment
DENNIS HATCH, Forestry Tech, SO

Retirement
MEDRICK COTE, Range Tech, Salmon RD

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion
JIM CASWELL, Forest Supervisor, to Forest Supervisor, Clearwater NF, R-1

Promotions in Place
CHARLES JOHNSON, Telecommunications Specialist, SO
GREGORY SORENSON, Range Con, Teton Basin RD
D. JOHN KIDD, Range Tech, Dubois RD
WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Supervisory Forestry Tech, Ashton RD
JAYNE CARDENAS, Civil Engineering Tech, SO
STACY HEIDEN, Office Automation Clerk, Palisades RD

Retirements
CHESTER (KENNY) NELSON, Engineering Equipment Operator, SO
ROBERT G. WILLIAMS, Supervisory Recreation/Lands Officer, SO

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

Detail
BILL LEVERE, Deputy Forest Supervisor, on 90-day detail as Acting Forest Supervisor, Targhee NF (detail began August 30)

Promotion
DEBRA LYNCH, Supervisory Budget and Accounting Analyst, SO, to Budget and Accounting Officer, SO

Promotion in Place
LINDA CUNNINGHAM, Accounting Tech, SO

FORMER REGION 4 CO-WORKERS:
KENT MAYS was Program Manager for the Spotted Owl Research at the Pacific Northwest Station at the time of his recent retirement. Between 1980 and 1985, Kent was Deputy Regional Forester for Resources in two Regions—first in the Intermountain Region and then the Pacific Southwest Region.

Obituaries

SHIRLEY DEMOTT, former Personnel Management Specialist for the Targhee National Forest, passed away at her home in Rexburg, Idaho, on May 29, from a lingering illness. Shirley worked for the USDA Stabilization and Conservation Service from January 1970 through February 1975. She began her career with the Targhee Forest in July 1975, retiring on September 29, 1990.

M. RICHARD KING, died in August in Reno. He worked 20 years for the Forest Service in Elko before retiring in 1982. He was a Navy veteran of World War II.

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TO:

Quiz for Those Who Are "In The Know" About Wilderness

(The following were written for a Wilderness Jeopardy game by instructors and staff at the National Wilderness Management Training for Line Officers in May 1991 and by Region 4 Wilderness Rangers in June 1991.) Can you come up with the questions without peeking?

— ANSWERS —

A-1. The Nation's first administratively designated Wilderness. —(100 points)

A-2. The regulations issued by the Forest Service to establish Primitive Areas in 1929. —(200 points)

A-3. Regulations directing the Primitive Areas be reviewed and classified as "Wilderness," "Wild" or "Roadless." —(300 points)

A-4. Proposed dam that convinced the Wilderness Society of the need for statutory protection of Wilderness. —(400 points)

A-5. Forest Service Planner who in 1919 recommended that the Trapper Lake area in the White River National Forest not be developed but remain wild. —(500 points)

A-6. The President who signed the Wilderness Act. —(100 points)

A-7. The word that means "uncontrolled" or "unconfined." —(200 points)

A-8. Acres of Wilderness designated by 1964 Act. —(300 points)

A-9. The only amendment to the Wilderness Act affected this Wilderness. —(400 points)

A-10. Public Law number of the Wilderness Act. —(500 points)

WILDERNESSES IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

- 17 percent of the Regional land base is Wilderness (1 acre for every 6).
- The largest Wilderness in the lower 48 states is the Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness.
- Each State in the Intermountain Region has some Wildernesses—there are a total of 37 in the Region.
- The Wilderness Act of 1964 established the Jarbidge, Hoover, Bridger and Teton Wildernesses.
- The Wilderness land base in the Intermountain Region is 5.4 million acres.

— QUESTIONS —

Q-1. What is the Gila Wilderness?
Q-2. What are the L-20 Regulations?
Q-3. What are the U-Regulations?
Q-4. What is Echo Park in Dinosaur National Monument?
Q-5. Who is Arthur Carhart?
Q-6. Who is Lyndon B. Johnson?
Q-7. What is "untrammeled?"
Q-8. What are 9.1 million acres?
Q-9. What is the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness?
Q-10. What is Public Law 88-577?